

21. Notes on a Collection of East African Mammals presented to the British Museum by Mr. G. P. Cosens. By GUY DOLLMAN*.

[Received February 12, 1914; Read April 7, 1914.]

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I have the pleasure of furnishing a report on the Mammals obtained by Mr. Willoughby P. Lowe during the recent East African Expedition organized by Mr. G. P. Cosens. The entire collection, some two hundred specimens in all, has been presented by Mr. Cosens to the British Museum.

In working out this collection I have found it necessary to describe six new forms †, the most interesting of which, the new Gerbil (*Gerbillus cosensi*), I have named in honour of the generous donor. Another interesting novelty, *Taterillus lowei*, I have called after Mr. Willoughby Lowe, the collector.

The East African mammals were obtained in the Naivasha and Nyanza Provinces. The route taken was from Kijabe to Mt. Suswa, where the first collecting was done, then westwards across the Loita Plains and Lemek Valley to the Amala or Mara River. After ten days' collecting along the Amala River the expedition turned south towards the Anglo-German Boundary and then eastwards, via Leganisho, to Lengototo, the Narossura and Southern Guaso Nyiro Rivers. Further collecting was done along the southern Guaso Nyiro, and the party then proceeded northwards as far as the Mau Escarpment, returning to the railway at Naivasha.

The Uganda Expedition started from Baringo in December, 1912, and travelled in a north-easterly direction across the Kerio and Wei Wei Rivers, and then along the Turkwel as far north as Ngamatak. Turning westwards the party reached the Kozibir Hills on January 22nd, 1913, and Mt. Maroto on January 28th. Proceeding in an easterly direction, via the Nakwai Hills and Lobar Mountains, Kamchuru was reached on February 9th, and here the greater part of the collecting was done. Other

* Communicated by OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S., F.Z.S., and published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

† [The complete account of the new forms described in this communication appears here, but since the names and preliminary diagnoses were published in the 'Abstract,' No. 131, 1914, these species are distinguished by the names being underlined.—EDITOR.]

mammals were obtained on the journey from Kamchuru, via Pader and Falabek, to Nimule.

In the following list the East African and Uganda Collections are not treated of separately, as it seems more convenient, the two areas not being faunistically distinct, to consider the collections together.

1. *PAPIO FURAX* Elliot.

♂. 73. 12 miles east of the Amala River, British East Africa.

♂. 70. Amala River.

♂. 74. East of Amala River.

The skulls of the two adult males (Nos. 73 and 70) are surprisingly different in general structure, especially as regards the nasal regions and dental characters. The difference may be of specific value, as it is not rare to find two nearly allied species of Baboons existing in the same locality; with such variable animals, however, I do not feel justified in dealing with this question until further material is available for examination.

2. *CERCOPITHECUS PYGERYTHRUS CENTRALIS* Neum.

♂. 75. 12 miles east of Amala River.

♂. 153. Wei Wei River, Rift Valley.

♀. 127. 20 miles south of Baringo.

♂. 137. 30 miles N.W. of Baringo.

3. *EPOMOPHORUS MINOR* Dobs.

♀. 111. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

4. *EPOMOPHORUS ANURUS* Heuglin.

♂. 186. Mt. Maroto, Uganda.

5. *LAVIA FRONS FRONS* E. Geoff.

♀. 40. Amala River.

♀. 134, 138. 30 miles N.W. of Baringo.

♀. 192. Bakora, Uganda.

♂. Pader, Uganda.

♂. 172; ♀. 171. Kozibiri River, Uganda.

♂. 184, 188. Mt. Maroto, Uganda.

6. *PIPISTRELLUS DESERTI* Thos.

♂. 185. Mt. Maroto, Uganda.

♂. 175. Kozibiri River, Uganda.

♂. 151, 152. Wei Wei River, B.E.A.

7. *SCOTOPHILUS NIGRITA* Schreb.

♂. 140. 30 miles N.W. of Baringo.

179 (in spirit). Mt. Maroto, Uganda.

8. SCOTEINUS SCHLIEFENI Pet.

♀. 169. Kozibiri River.

♂. 133. 30 miles N.W. of Baringo.

♂. 148, 149, 150, 154. Wei Wei River.

♂. 158, 159, 166, 167. Turkwel River.

9. TAPHOZOUS MAURITIANUS E. Geoff.

♀. 168. Turkwel River.

10. ELEPHANTULUS DUNDASI Dollm.

♂. 145. 12 miles N.W. of the Kerio River, B.E.A.

The exact locality where this specimen was obtained is not more than 75 miles N.W. of Baringo, the type locality of the species.

11. NASILIO BRACHYRHYNCHUS ALBIVENTER Osg.

♂. 90; ♀. 86. Lengototo, B.E.A.

12. CROCIDURA MONAX Thos.

♀. 55. Amala River.

13. CROCIDURA JACKSONI Thos.

♂. 50; ♀. 63, 66. Amala River.

♀. 99. Narossura River.

89. Lengototo.

14. FELIS CAPENSIS HINDEI Wrought.

♂. 46. Amala River.

A fine example of the melanistic phase so frequently met with in these Serval Cats.

15. GENETTA ERLANGERI Matsch.

♂. 19. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

♀. 33. Amala River.

♂. 32; ♀. 31. Lemek Valley.

♀. 80, 81. East of Leganisho.

16. ICTONYX CAPENSIS ALBESCENS Heller.

♂. 18. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

The type locality of *Ictonyx c. albescens* is given by Heller as Mt. Lololokwi, Northern Guaso Nyiro, a long way north of the Southern Guaso Nyiro; this author also records specimens of *albescens* from Nairobi, and it seems probable that this race extends over a very large part of the Protectorate.

17. MUNGOS ALBICAUDA G. Cuv.

♀. 37. Amala River.

18. MUNGOS SANGUINEUS IBELÆ Wrought.

♂. 102. Narossura River.

19. HELOGALE PERCIVALI Thos.

♂. 166. Turkwel River.

The type of *Helogale percivali* was obtained by Mr. Percival in the Orr Valley, Mt. Nyiro. This specimen from the Turkwel River agrees with the unique type in all respects.

20. HELOGALE UNDULATA RUFULA Thos.

♀. 110. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

21. HELOGALE VICTORINA Thos.

♂. 43, 59, 62; ♀. 42, 44, 61. Amala River.

22. CANIS LATERALIS Sclater.

♂. 69. Amala River.

♀. 176. Kozibiri River, Uganda.

23. HELIOSCIURUS MULTICOLOR ELEGANS Thos.

♀. 142. Suk Plains, Kerio River.

♀. 162. Doroto District, Turkwel River.

♂. 181, 182. Mt. Maroto, N.E. Karamoja, Central Province, Uganda.

♂. 198. Nakwai Hills, N. of Lake Kirkpatrick, Central Province, Uganda.

♂. 148. N.W. of Suk Plains, on the Wei Wei River.

This series is rather variable in colour, possibly due to bleaching. The type locality of *elegans* is Mt. Elgon, so that this race would appear to extend northwards over a very large area.

24. PARAXERUS OCHRACEUS ELECTUS Thos.

♂. 155. Ngaboro, Wei Wei River, Rift Valley.

♂. 157. Ngeronomi, Turkwel River.

♀. 156. Ngabotok, Kilebor, Turkwel River.

These three Squirrels are quite similar to the typical specimens of *electus*, described by Thomas from Elgoyu, British East Africa. Mr. Kemp obtained a series of this race on the Laikipia Plateau; it is worthy of note that all these specimens are exactly like the type, there apparently being no colour variation at all.

25. XERUS DABAGALA DORSALIS Dollm.

♂. 131, 132. Baringo.

♂. 126. 40 miles N.W. of Nakuru.

♂. 143; ♀. 144. Suk Plains, 12 miles N.W. of Kerio River, B.E.A.

Xerus dabagala dorsalis was founded on a series of specimens collected by Mr. Kemp at Baringo, so that Nos. 131 and 132 are topotypes, and agree very closely with Mr. Kemp's specimens.

26. *GRAPHIURUS BROCKMANI INTERNUS* Dollm.

♀. 100. Narossura River.

♀. 105, 109. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

These Dormice do not appear to differ from the specimens collected by Mr. Blayney Percival and Mr. Robin Kemp on the Northern Guaso Nyiro, the type locality of this race.

27. *DIPODILLUS HARWOODI* Thos.

♂. 118. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

This diminutive Gerbil is evidently widely distributed over the southern portion of British East Africa. The type locality of the species is Naivasha, but it would appear to extend much further south than many Naivasha mammals; Dr. Bayer obtained a *Dipodillus harwoodi* from as far south as the Tsavo River. This specimen, which is in the collection of the Congo Museum, Tervueren, I have recently had an opportunity of examining, and there would appear to be no doubt that it represents the Naivasha species.

28. *GERBILLUS COSENSI* Dollm.

Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 25. (April 14.)

♂. 170. Kozibiri River, Ngamatak, Turkwel River. Altitude 1800 feet.

Allied to *Gerbillus dunni* Thos., the Somali species, but readily distinguished by its duller colour and smaller size.

General proportions rather less than in *dunni*, the hind foot measuring only 25 mm. in length.

General colour of dorsal surface pale buff mixed with slate-grey, the grey tint most obvious on the shoulders and down the middle of the back; flanks brownish buff, near "warm buff" (Ridgway, 1912). Head similar in colour to back, the slate-grey bases of the hairs showing through the yellowish-buff tips. Sides of face white; pale greyish-buff markings extending from below the eyes to the ears. Backs of hands and feet white. Entire ventral surface pure white. Dorsal surface of tail much darker than in *dunni*, above dirty brown, below white.

The skull of this unique specimen is unfortunately badly broken, all the region posterior to the frontals and palate being missing. Compared with the skull of the Somali species the general structure would appear to be very much the same, but rather smaller throughout.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 78 mm.; tail 129; hind foot 25; ear 14.

Skull (posterior part of skull broken): length from fronto-parietal suture to tip of nasals 19.5 mm.; length of nasals 10; greatest breadth across nasals 2.4; interorbital constriction 5; length of anterior palatal foramen 4; length of posterior palatal cavities 2.2; alveolar length of upper molar series 4.

Type. Adult male. B.M. No. 13.10.18. 64. Collected January 17th, 1913.

The donor and collector are to be congratulated on the discovery of the genus *Gerbillus* on the Turkwel River. The Somali species would appear to be the nearest ally of this new form, though doubtless further collecting will bring to light several other races of East African *Gerbillus*.

29. *TATERILLUS EMINI* Thos.

♂. 202, 203, 204, 206, 217, 218, 219; ♀. 205, 214, 215. Kanchuru, Lopor, Uganda.

♂. 225. Falabek, 45 miles east of Nimule.

The general colour of this series is very much as in the type, a specimen collected by Emin Pasha at Wadelai. The young specimen are all rather darker than the adults, especially on the back and hind quarters.

30. *TATERILLUS LOWEI* Dollm.

Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 25. (April 14.)

♂. 165. 10 miles west of the Ngamatak Hills, Turkwel River. Altitude 1800 feet.

A very pale coloured species allied to *Taterillus nubilus* Dollm.

In general proportions this Gerbil is quite similar to *nubilus* and the allied forms.

Colour of dorsal surface pale dirty yellow, a mixture of "vinaeous-buff" and "warm-buff" (Ridgway, 1912); the central portion of the back is rather darker, owing to the dark hair-tips being more developed. Flanks purer and yellower in colour. Head same colour as back; sides of face as in *nubilus*, but rather paler. Backs of hands and feet creamy white. Entire ventral surface pure white. Tail much as in *nubilus* but paler, and with the cream-white ventral surface more sharply marked off from the dull upper surface.

Skull very like that of *nubilus*, slightly smaller throughout.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 107 mm.; tail 160; hind foot 28; ear 18.

Skull: greatest length 34.3 mm.; basal length 28.3; zygomatic breadth 16.5; length of nasals 13.5; width of brain-case (across squamosal region) 14.5; interorbital constriction 6; length of anterior palatal foramina 5.8; length of posterior palatal foramina 3.5; alveolar length of upper molar series 4.8.

Type. Adult male. B.M. No. 13.10.18.66. Collected on January 15th, 1913.

This species is the palest of all the East African forms, the only members of the genus at all similar in colour being the West African species *Taterillus lacustris* and *Taterillus nigerica*.

31. *TATERA NIGRICAUDA* Pet.

♂. 107; ♀. 113, 114. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

32. *DENDROMUS LINEATUS* Heller.

♂. 208, 209. Kamchuru, Lobor.

These two specimens show the same variation as regards the distinctness of the median stripe as is mentioned by Heller in his description of the species, the type locality of which is Lado.

33. *DENDROMUS ACRÆUS* Wrought.

♂. 45. Amala River.

34. *DENDROMUS NIGRIFRONS* True.

♀. 60. Amala River.

35. *MUS BELLUS* Thos.

♀. 124. Lake Naivasha.

36. *MUS BELLUS GONDOKORÆ* Heller.

♀. 183. Mt. Maroto, Maroto Stream, Central Province, Uganda.

37. *MUS MUSCULOIDES EMESI* Heller.

♂. 227. Falabek, east of Nimule.

38. *MUS GRATUS* Thos.

♂. 56. Amala River.

39. *MUS TRITON* Thos.

♀. 8, 9. Mau, B.E.A.

40. *EPIMYS WALAMBÆ AMALÆ* Dollm.

Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 25. (April 14.)

♂. 83, 84; ♀. 82. Narossura River.

♂. 38, 58, 72. Amala River.

♀. 29, 30. Lemek Valley.

♂. 91; ♀. 88. Lengototo.

Closely allied to *Epimys walambæ pedester* Thos.; distinguished by its smaller size, buff-tinted flanks, and much whiter ventral surface.

Dimensions of body and hind foot considerably less than in *pedester*.

General colour of dorsal surface quite like that of the Uganda form. Flanks washed with buff, the cold grey tint so conspicuous in *pedester* is here quite hidden by the buff coloration. Backs of hands and feet yellowish white. Ventral surface pale slate-grey covered with creamy white, the resulting effect being distinctly purer and whiter than in *pedester*, where the belly is quite grey. Tail rather lighter in colour, especially on the dorsal surface.

Skull smaller, with smaller molars and less inflated auditory bullæ.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 144 mm.; tail 127; hind foot 26; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 37·5 mm.; basilar length 31·3; condylo-incisive length 36; zygomatic breadth 20; interorbital constriction 5·5; length of nasals 15·5; palatilar length 18; length of palatal foramina 9·3; alveolar length of upper molar series 6·7.

Hab. Lemek Valley, between the Amala River and Southern Guaso Nyiro. Altitude 6500 feet.

Type. Old female. B.M. No. 13.10.18.111. Original number 30. Collected on October 8th, 1912.

This Rat is readily distinguished from the Uganda race by its smaller size, whiter belly, and buff-coloured flanks. Since *pelester* was described more fully adult specimens of this race have been received. The following dimensions are taken from an old individual collected by Mr. Robin Kemp at the type locality:— Head and body 196 mm.; tail 151; hind foot 33; ear 23·5. Skull (broken): palatilar length 20·2 mm.; length of nasals 17; zygomatic breadth 23·6; alveolar length of upper molar series 7·9.

41. *EPIMYS MEDICATUS* Wrought.

♂. 141. 45 miles N.W. of Baringo.

42. *EPIMYS JACKSONI* de Wint.

♂. 49. Amala River.

43. *EPIMYS NIVEIVENTRIS* Osg.

♂. 97. Narossura River, B.E.A.

A very dark specimen. The large series of this interesting Mouse collected by Mr. Percival show that it is subject to very considerable colour variation.

44. *EPIMYS COUCHA PANYA* Heller.

♂. 2. Mt. Suswa.

♂. 16, 17. Western Slope of Mau Escarpment.

♂. 35. Amala River.

Heller's type came from the Athi Plains. The specimens from Mt. Suswa and Mau are thus nearly topotypes, and appear to agree very closely with the description and with the topotypes in the Museum Collection.

45. *EPIMYS COUCHA PALLIDA* Dollm.

Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 25. (April 14.)

♂. 199, 210, 211, 216, 220. Kamchuru, Lolor, Central Province, Uganda.

Allied to *Epimys c. neumani* Hell., smaller in size and without any buff-coloured suffusion on the ventral surface.

General proportions less than in *neumani* and *effectus* Dollm., hind foot only 20–22 mm. in length.

Colour of dorsal surface dark brown, between "olive-brown" and "hair-brown" (Ridgway, 1912), lined with black and washed over with pale buff; this latter tint most dominant on the flanks and

forming a yellowish line between the dark flanks and pale underparts. Backs of hands and feet white. Ventral surface of body slate-grey washed with white. Tail short, rather paler below than in *neumani*.

Skull small and slight in build, very like that of the other races of *coucha*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 87 mm.; tail 100; hind foot 21; ear 19.

Skull: greatest length 28 mm.; basilar length 22; condylo-incisive length 25·7; zygomatic breadth 13·2; interorbital constriction 4; breadth of brain-case 12; length of nasals 11·2; palatilar length 12·6; length of palatal foramina 7; alveolar length of upper molar series 5.

Type. Adult male. B.M. No. 13.10.18.99. Original number 220. Collected on February 14th, 1913.

While working on this group of multi-mammate mice I have come to agree with Heller in considering the forms *neumani*, *panya*, *effectus*, and other allies as races of *coucha*, and as such I have described this Kamchuru mouse.

46. THAMNOMYS SURDASTER, subsp.

♂. 87. Lengototo, B.E.A.

This specimen is so young that it is impossible to say to which of the many races of *surdaster* it belongs.

47. ZELOTOMYS HILDEGARDEE Thos.

♀. 76. West of Leganisho, B. E. A.

♂. 13. Mau, B.E.A.

♂. 5. Mt. Suswa, B.E.A.

The general external characters of this genus are well illustrated in these three specimens. The light coloured tail (due to the white skin more than to the colour of the short hairs covering same), the pale hands and feet, and thick, soft fur readily distinguish these mice from the members of the allied genus *Epimys*.

48. LOPHUROMYS ZENA Dollm.

♀. 6, 14. Mau, B.E.A.

49. ACOMYS IGNITUS Dollm.

♀. 96, 98. Narossura River.

♂. 108. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

50. ACOMYS ABLUTUS Dollm.

♂. 164. Near the Ngamatak Hills, Turkwel River.

51. ARVICANTHIS STRIATUS MASSAICUS Pagenst.

♀. 51; ♀. 47, 52, 53, 54. Amala River.

52. ARVICANTHIS ABYSSINICUS NAIROBE Allen.

♂. 94; ♀. 92. Lengototo, B.E.A.

These two specimens appear very similar in colour to the Nairobi *Arvicanthis*.

53. *ARVICANTHIS ABYSSINICUS RUBESCENS* Wrought.

♂. 221, 222. Patong, Uganda.

♂. 190, 191; ♀. 189. Bakoro, Uganda.

The type locality of *Arvicanthis a. rubescens* is Kibero, Unyoro; it appears to be distributed over a very large area, the British Museum possessing specimens from localities as far apart as Nimule and Ruwenzori.

54. *ARVICANTHIS ABYSSINICUS PRÆCEPS* Wrought.

♂. 130. Baringo.

This *Arvicanthis*, described from Naivasha, has already been recorded from Baringo, Mr. Kemp having obtained a large series of specimens both at Baringo and on the Laikipia Plateau.

55. *ARVICANTHIS TESTICULARIS JEBELÆ* Heller.

♂. 200, 213. Kamchuru, Lolor.

Central Province, Uganda.

56. *ARVICANTHIS RUMRUTI PALLESCENS* Dollm.

Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 25. (April 14.)

♂. 20, 23, 24; ♀, 21, 22. Loita Plains.

♂. 115; ♀. 117. Southern Guaso Nyiro.

Allied to *Arvicanthis rumruti* Dollm.; larger in size and much paler in colour.

General proportions rather greater than in *rumruti*; hind foot 25–28 mm. in length.

Colour of dorsal surface pale olive-grey, lined with brownish black and washed over with a light yellowish tint. Flanks dirty white washed with pale yellow, gradually passing into the white ventral surface, without any marked junction of the two areas. Ears clothed with short yellow hairs, almost as brightly coloured and conspicuous as in the Somali species.

Backs of hands and feet yellowish. Ventral surface of body white; hairs longer than in *rumruti*, and the general effect very much whiter, owing to the dark basal portions of the hairs being hidden by the long white tips. Tail much as in *rumruti*, but rather paler throughout.

Skull larger than that of the Laikipia form, with larger molars and more inflated auditory bullæ.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 133 mm.; tail 109; hind foot 26; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 33 mm.; basilar length 27.7; condylo-incisive length 31.5; zygomatic breadth 17.8; interorbital constriction 5; length of nasals 12.7; palatilar length 15; length of palatal foramina 7.4; alveolar length of upper molar series 6.5.

Hab. Loita Plains, B.E.A. Altitude 6300 feet.

Type. Old male. B.M. No. 13.10.18.142. Original number 23. Collected on October 4th, 1912.

The affinities of this *Arvicanthis* are a little difficult to decide; it seems on the whole to be more nearly related to the *rumruti* species than its near neighbour *A. abyssinicus nairobe*. The Nairobi form is at once distinguished by its larger size and far richer and darker coloration.

57. *PELOMYS FALLAX IRIDESCENS* Heller.

♂. 57; ♀. 71. Amala River.

Heller, in his description of *iridescens*, points out that it is distinguished from *fallax* in possessing a heavier dorsal stripe. In the male specimen, now under consideration, the dorsal stripe is well marked; in the female, No. 71, the stripe is absent altogether. The type locality of *iridescens* is Mt. Mbololo, Taita Mountains, Seyidie Province.

58. *TACHYORYCTES NAIVASHÆ* Thos.

♂. 121, 123; ♀. 122. Naivasha.

♀ yg. 27. Lemek Valley.

59. *TACHYORYCTES RUDDI BADIUS* Thos.

♂. 10; ♀. 11. Mau, B.E.A.

60. *HYSTRIX AFRICÆ-AUSTRALIS* Pet.

♀. 64. Amala River.

61. *LEPUS VICTORIÆ* Thos.

♂. 1. Mt. Suswa, B.E.A.

♀. 41. Amala River.

♂. 197. Nakwai Hills, N. of Lake Kirkpatrick, Central Province, Uganda.

♂. 173. Kozibiri River, Uganda.

62. *OREOTRAGUS OREOTRAGUS SCHILLINGSI* Neum.

♀. 230. Narossura River, B.E.A.

♂. 187. Mt. Maroto, Uganda.

In *Oreotragus o. schillingsi* both sexes bear well-developed horns, a character which readily distinguishes this form from the closely allied *Oreotragus o. aureus* Heller; in the female specimen from the Narossura River the horns are quite as large as those of the male from Mt. Maroto.

63. *OUREBIA OUREBIA COTTONI* Thos. et Wrought.

♂. 193; ♀. 194. Bakora Plains, Lobar, Uganda.

♀. 65. Amala River, B.E.A.

♂. 77. West of Leganisho, B.E.A.

♀. 128. Baringo.

64. *RAPHICERUS NEUMANNI* Matsch.

♂. 93. Lengototo, B.E.A.

65. *RHYNCHOTRAGUS CAVENDISHI* Thos.

♂. 28. Lemek Valley, B.E.A.

66. RHYNCHOTRAGUS NASOGUTTATUS Lönnberg.

♂. 146. 12 miles N. of the Kerio River, B.E.A.

♀. 129. Baringo.

♂. 147. Wei Wei River, Rift Valley.

♀. 195. E. of Mt. Lolor, Uganda.

67. CERVICAPRA CHANLERI Rothschild.

♂. 95. Narossura River, B.E.A.

68. GAZELLA GRANTI RAINEYI Heller.

♂. 196. Bakora Plains, Lolor, Uganda.

♂. 136. 30 miles N.W. of Baringo.

69. CEPHALOPHUS GRIMMIA LUTEA Dollm.

Abstract P. Z. S. 1914, p. 26. (April 14.)

♂. 178; ♀. 180. Mt. Maroto, Maroto Stream, Uganda.

♂. 226. Falabek, east of Nimule.

Allied to *Cephalophus g. abyssinicus* Thos., distinguished by its far paler colour and larger teeth*.

Colour of dorsal surface pale greyish buff, the buff tint most dominant on the neck, shoulders, and flanks, becoming greyer on the hind quarters and back; neck and shoulders "light pinkish cinnamon" (Ridgway, 1912) mixed with the dark brown tint of the hair-bases; hind quarters "smoke-grey" speckled with dark brown. Face and head markings as in the other members of the group. Ventral surface of the body much as in the allied forms.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 870 mm.; tail 76; hind foot 225; ear 101.

Skull: greatest length 169 mm.; basal length 150; zygomatic breadth 77·5; greatest width across orbital region 79·8; length of nasals 57·8; greatest breadth across nasals 31; palatal length 84; length of upper cheek-teeth 51·5.

Hab. Mt. Maroto, Maroto Stream, N.E. Karamojo, Central Province, Uganda. Altitude 3703 feet.

Type. Old female. B.M. No. 13.10.18.164. Original number 180. Collected on January 25th, 1913.

The type is the only fully adult specimen collected; of the others No. 178, a subadult male, possesses horns like those of *abyssinicus*. This Uganda race is easily distinguished from the allied forms by the pale greyish-buff colour of the dorsal surface; the Duikers most nearly allied are the Abyssinian *C. g. abyssinicus* and *C. g. nyansæ* Neum., from the Guaso Ngishu District. In general colour this Uganda Duiker is surprisingly like the South African *grimmia*, the buff on the shoulders and flanks being rather more dominant in this new race. *Cephalophus g. hindei*, described by Wroughton from specimens collected at Fort Hall, appears as a bright orange-buff coloured animal when compared with this Uganda Duiker.

* In the Abstract of this paper the teeth were erroneously stated to be "smaller" than those of *C. g. abyssinicus*.